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The Legislature.

The Legislature adjourned yesterday without honor at the end of a career in which the shameful has had the upper hand.

The great features of this session have been the whitewashing of the Assembly ceiling rascality, and the deals with the Tammany politicians which the Governor vetoed. Rarely has any Legislature left behind it a record so unsavory.

This Legislature was created in dishonesty, and its history should cover the Republican party with disgrace. Founded upon a deliberate violation of the principle that the majority should rule, proceeding from a repudiation of the constitutional provision which requires a new census and a new apportionment at fixed periods, the Republican majority in the two Houses has made use of its dishonorable power in a way that should excite the indignation of honest men of all parties. And now it has adjourns, and honest men may be glad of it.

This situation cannot continue. A new census will be taken next year by the Federal Government and after that it will be impossible to nullify the rights of the peopie. In time we shall have a new Legislature chosen in accordance with a just apportionment of districts, and after that the Democracy will rule the State.

Partner Miller.

The death of STANLEY MATTHEWS left a vacancy on the bench of the Supreme Court for Gen. HARRISON to fill. On the authority of the usual "Republican Senator who is supposed to stand very close to the Administration," the Chicago Times printed yesterday a report that the President has decided to appoint his personal friend and law partner, Attorney-General MILLER, as Justice of the Supreme Court. The Chicago Times's story also transfers Secretary Noble to the Department of Justice, and promotes the great and only CLARKSON of Iowa to the Cabinet by putting him in Noble's place at the head of the Interior Department.

This is the story of the Republican Senator who is supposed to stand very close to the Administration. It is to be hoped that the rumor of such an intention on the part of Gen. Harrison will be promptly denied. It will be well, too, if the denial leaves no room for the supposition that this rumor was put forth in order to test public sentiment concerning an appointment which the President desired to make, but about which he felt a little uneasy.

According to all that can be learned about the Hon, WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON MIL-LER, he is an inoffensive and personally estimable gentleman, well fitted to adorn the inner office of a law firm doing business in a city of the second or third class. Politically he is not a force, professionally he has his reputation to make. His appointment to a Cabinet office strained propriety almost to the point of fracture. For the President to previde his old friend and partner with a judicial office of the first importance and a life salary by putting him upon the Supreme Court bench would be a scandal of magnitude.

Several minor appointments already made by Gen. HARRISON on personal and family account have been extremely unfortunate for his reputation. The best friend of the President is the man who tells him plainly now that his sense of delicacy in these matters needs sharpening. Perhaps the Republican Senator who is supposed to stand very close to the Administration will undertake this function of true friendship.

Must Dublin Castle Go?

Lord Londonderry's announcement of an intention to resign the Vicerovalty of Ireland at the earliest possible moment, has subjected the Unionist coalition to a good deal of tension. The Liberal Dissidents want to abolish the Viceroyship, and transfer its functions to the Chief Secretary, who would be made a Secretary of State, and, consequently, a regular instead of occasional member of the Cabinet. On the other hand, a large section of the Tory party would perpetuate the system of Castle government, only they would try to rehabilitate it in the esteem of Irishmen by allotting the Viceroyalty to a royal prince, who, it is assumed, would show himself above partisan predilections. The difference of opinion on this subject between the two wings of the Government's supporters is so deep and earnest, that Lord Salisbury's decision will doubtless be postponed as long as possible.

This may seem at first sight a dispute can it matter, it may be asked, to Irish Nationalists whether Mr. A. J. Balfour calls himself Chief Secretary for Ireland or Secwould exercise powers virtually the same upon the same principles. As a matter of programmes of the Tories and the Dissident Liberals is a very grave one, and justifies the instinctive feeling of the Parnellites that Lord Hantington and his followers are the most deadly enemies of Irish independence. The existence of the separate system of administration centralized in Dublin Castle, is practically an admission that the union of Great Britain and Ireland, supposed to have been accomplished at the beginning of this century, is far less perfect than that effected between England and Scotland about a hun-

dred years earlier. If Scotland had a resident Vicercy, with a distinct scheme of local administration centred at Edinburgh, the analogy between her and Ireland would be more complete. Until very recently, however, Scotland was governed, so far as the executive department is namely, by the Home Secretary. Now the administrative control of Scottish affairs is delegated to a special member of the Ministry, who, indeed, has never yet been a member of the Cabinet, although the office has since its creation been held by such distinguished members of the peerage as the Earl of DAL-HOURIE, the Duke of RICHMOND, and the Marquis of LOTHIAN. What the Liberal Scotland a member of the Cabinet, and to create a precisely similar office for Ireland. in which all the powers now appertaining to union of the three kingdoms would be closer and more indissoluble than ever, and it would at the same time be argued that neither Ireland nor Scotland had anything to complain of since the local affairs of each

position would, however, be only nominal, since a Unionist Secretary for Scotland would undoubtedly heed the wishes of the majority of the Scottish representatives in Parliament, whereas a Unionist Secretary for Ireland would not pay the least regard to the wishes of five-sixths of Ireland's delegates to the House of Commons.

The Parnellites are expected to oppose the proposition of the Dissident Liberals because they know that the implied concession would be a sham. It would be immaterial to them whether they were governed from Dublin Castle or from Downing street, provided the principles and methods of government remained the same, but for the indisputable fact that it would be harder to get home rule in the latter case than in the former. We repeat that Castle government, notoriously vicious as it is, involves the admission that Ireland requires resident administrators specially acquainted with her affairs. It is on this account that the Parnellites are believed to favor, as an interim measure, the retention of the Viceroyship and the delegation of the office to a royal prince. Much, no doubt, would depend upon the character of the prince selected. The Duke of EDINBURGH would not be acceptable, and the sons of the Prince of Wales are too young to be trusted with even the semblance of authority in a post of such importance. If the Prince of Wales himself would take the place, he perhaps might be depended on to appreciate the opportunity of gaining the respect, if not the good will, of the Irish people, and he would doubtless make an energetic effort to purify the Castle. If anything can revive the loyalty of Irishmen, it would be the residence in Dublin of the heir of the monarchy, as was shown by their enthusiastic reception of the eldest son of George III. (the subsequent

George IV.) about a century ago. To preserve rather than efface the surviving marks of separation between Great Britain and Ireland is plainly the right policy of those who have honestly accepted the home rule programme. Better Dublin Castle with all its mischiefs than the transfer of the whole Irish administration to Downing street.

Lord Lonsdale's Trip to Banks Land. Gen. GREELY has said that no ship caught in the ice north of Behring Strait has ever escaped, and that "to the northeast the terrible character of the paleocrystic pack met by McClure and Collinson on the west coast of Banks Land is equally unfavorable." It is along this west coast of Banks Land, if the remarkable story of Lord LONSDALE is accepted, that his lordship made last year a rather pleasant summer journey in an open boat so light that, with one body servant and four Eskimos, he was able to drag it into the water and out, and nine dogs sufficed to haul it over ice and land.

According to the English newspapers, the experts in Arctic exploration in England are highly amused at the story of his lordship's achievement. It may be they are jealous, for it is certain not one of them can boast of so remarkable a feat of Arctic travel, the more remarkable, indeed, because, according to Lord Lonsdale's report, the very condition exists that would seem to make it impossible.

He distinctly says that the Arctic current and ice drift in this region is from west to "The drift is to the eastward," writes east. Prof. MACOUN, referring to the ice conditions north of the Mackenzie River. "Therefore, among the islands to the east, the sea is jammed up with ice, just as the explorers have found it." RICHARDSON in his "Polar Regions" says that "west of driven up against the west coast of Banks Land by the current Lord LONSDALE describes, merely nipped his little eggshell of a boat now and then, but opposed no serious obstacle to his progress. Lord LONSDALE seems posite direction. It would be interesting to the matter. know what authorities contain this novel information.

Through this ice which has bafiled so many stanch ships Lord Lonsdale journeyed for more than 400 miles, from Cane Bathurst to Meiville Island, relieving the monotony of the boat trip part of the way by trudging along the west coast of Banks Land. Banks Strait, through which the great navigator, PARRY, tried in vain to force his way after | imagination is able to surmount them all. the ice had imprisoned him there for ten months, Lord LONSDALE crossed in thirtysix hours. It was in this same strait that McClure was fast in the ice for three years. LONSDALE took only twenty-seven days to make the northward journey from Cape Bathurst, the same journey which RAE and PULLEN tried in vain to accomplish during the FRANKLIN search, though they gave many weeks to the effort.

His return voyage was even more expeditious and pleasant; and the brilliancy of the feat is vastly enhanced by the fact that his lordship undertook it with the most meagre outfit, and with practically no food supplies except what he picked up by the way, the about tweedledum and tweedledee, for what first time on record that Arctic voyagers have depended for food upon the resources of the country. "Sometimes," says Lord LONSDALE, "we ran short of food and had retary of State for Ireland? The same man | to do without." One of the serious problems of sledge travelling has been how to spare room on the sledges for dog food. The fact, however, the difference between the Eskimo dog is blessed with a ravenous gupetite. It must be said that the nine quadrupeds that have recently returned from Banks Land, deserve great credit, in the extremitles to which they were sometimes reduced, for forbearing to make a meal of their human companions.

The Eskimos Lord Lonsdale saw on Banks Land, gathering in their summer crop of whales, were the most remarkable discovery of the excursion. Eskimos are not fond of adventures in paleocrystic ice, and the world has not known before that the natives of our northern coast make a summer resort of Banks Land. The journey in their little kyaks deserves to rank high in feats of navigation. More fortunate than other explorers in many respects, Lord LONSDALE was also singularly blessed in the fact that he was able to induce four concerned, precisely like an English county, Eskimos to accompany him in his perilous exploit. Father Seguin reports that these same Eskimos of the Mackenzie delta. where his lordship recruited his party, say that the heavy ice is grounded a few miles from the shore during the short summer. and they were never known to venture into the pack. Perhaps every explorer who has had Eskimos in his party, has written in uncomplimentary language of their intense re Unionists desire is to make the Secretary for | luctance to take part in any extended journey. His lordship justified the confidence his faithful followers reposed in him by returning them to their homes after travelling the Viceroyalty would be merged. Then the 1,400 miles through a most formidable part of the Arctic Ocean in less than two months

But there is reason to fear that Lord Lons. DALE'S arder for discovery verged upon foolhardiness when he lingered upon Melville country were superintended by a separate Island until September. Capt. Hoopen of member of the Cabinet. The similarity of | the revenue steamer Corwin says that new | holders. At the same time, it is true that the

from the time they started.

ice begins to form in the Arctic Ocean near Behring Strait, at least 300 miles south of Melville Island, early in September, and that some weeks later the sea is entirely closed. This time the fates were auspicious, though

his lordship must have tempted them sorely. Really it is one of the most remarkable voyages since the Dutch skippers two centuries ago sailed to the North Pole without seeing ice, hardly a cake of it. Let envious British critics laugh if they will. It is reasonably safe to assert that not one of them can repeat Lord Lonsdall's adventure.

The Truth_Don't Forget It!

Our esteemed and enlightened contemporary, the Staats-Zeitung, takes a just and provident view of the future requirements of

the Brooklyn Bridge. "Certain it is," says the Staats-Zeitung. that sooner or later the whole piece of land between the Brooklyn Bridge and Frankfort street will have to be taken for the entrance to the bridge. The palliative, which has just been adopted by the bridge authorities, of taking a twenty-foot strip on each side of the present entrance, will be far from meeting the necessities of the case."

This is surely so. The future cost of the necessary entrance to the oridge may become much greater, in consequence of postponement through narrow conceptions and false economy; but it will be impossible to carry on the work of the bridge, and to accommodate the increasing traffic, which is now compelled to crowd across the narrow pathway on Park row, without taking all the land up to Frankfort street.

We Welcome Him Back Again! It is indeed a cause for satisfaction to see

the return to the racing arena of the Hon. WILLIAM LACKAWANNA SCOTT after a long absence in the field of politics.

We trust that Mr. Scott's brilliant success of Wednesday may prove only the beginning of a most ample series of compensations for disappointments he has met with in the other field which he has now abandoned. How much more delightful to him will be the devotion of his talents to the improvement of the thoroughbred, a noble study, rather than to raising CAIN in the Democratic party.

The winners because of Mr. Scorr's recent withdrawal from the turf in order to get in greater thwacks at the protective tariff were not confined to horse owners. The greatest winner of all was the Republican party. Now Mr. Scorr will again beat his old racing rivals and the Democrats will beat the Republicans. Shake!

To date President Harrison's record for nepotism of various eccentric forms is: The appointment of his brother to be a

United States Marshal. The appointment of his son's father-in-law to a \$5,000 place in Utah.

The appointment of his own father-in-law to

a Federal office in Washington Territory. The dismissal of a man in the Pension Office at his father-in-law's request. Are there any others? Are there to be any

others? There cannot be the least danger of the kind dreaded by a religious paper of this city that "the various attractions of a great metropolis like New York" will interfere with the ecclesiastical business of the members of the Presbyterian General Assembly that began its sessions here yesterday. There is no doubt that these clergymen and elders will faithfully attend to the duties which they were chosen to perform in behalf of the denomination, or that they will find the theological questions brought under debate even more attractive than the shows of the city. Yet it is a fact that there Banks Land is found the perpetually ice- | are many things in New York well deserving blocked sea formed by the continual eastern | the notice of the rural members of the General set of the deep tidal and oceanic currents." | Assembly who are here for the first time, and And yet this terrible ice mass, which is some of whom must have heard of the knowledge that may be acquired by seeing them. It is a long distance from the Battery to the Harlem, and the intelligent traveller who thoroughly surveys the ground by daylight and gaslight must see many instructive spectacles that are not to be seen outside of New York, to regard this eastern ice drift as an original | Those of the Presbyterian Commissioners who discovery, since he says the authorities he are strangers here and take the trouble of lookhas read describe the lee as drifting in the op- ing at them, will probably confirm this view of

> There is a heavy thinker in this city who Italy, and the United States, should form an alliance and proceed to take possession of the whole globe, establish universal peace, and prosecute the work of scientific civilization. There are a few obstacles in the way of carrying out this interesting scheme, but the human

The fine growing town of Minneapolis seems to be as mentally sane as it is physically sound. Here is the evidence, found in the Tribune of that place, that its head is both great and level:

"The finnel shirt is abroad on the streets of Minne apolis, having come early this year with the leaves and tulips and daffodile and other signs of approaching summer. It is a big improvement over anything that has starch in it during the months when the dry Minnesota atmosphere is driest. It will checker the shore of Minnetonka, of Harriet and Calhoun, and dot the streets of the city. The flannel shirt has struck the populace with a great tidal wave."

A city is happy when it so models its fashion after those of New York; but let not the young Minneapolitans be led from the right path by any such gorgeous delusion as this, from the Tribune also:

that the Minnetonka breezes will fan some of them before the summer Is over."

The silk shirt can have no place in the street or business wardrobe of a man with knowledge of the world of to-day and its proprieties. The flannel shirt, which is the coolest of all diurnal garments, is worn when the weather is hot, and nce is in the highest degree artistic and fashionable, because of its appropriateness, Silk at such a time is only a dudish vulgarity. ostentations and extravagant, and is no more to be admitted into men's wear as a substitute for the humbler flannel than a silk or satin evening cravat can be tolerated in place of the less expensive but refined and washable cambric.

A young woman who, like Miss Annie PATTERSON of Youngstown, demands \$10,000 damages for breach of promise and compromises for \$450, deserves never to have another proposal. If that is all the value she sets upon a woman's blighted heart, she is unworthy of her sex.

A religious contemporary, in referring to the Jews who have been coming here in large numbers within the past few years, says that as soon as they get any money they invest it in lands and houses, and that they are all the more anxious to do so because they are not allowed to own real estate in any country of Europe. This last allegation is an error. In the old times Jews were debarred from holding real estate in many European countries. but things have changed a good deal within the past fifty or a hundred years. The Jews can now hold it on the same terms as other people in Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy, and, in fact, nearly everywhere west of Russia, excepting Roumania. Within recent years the rich Jews of Italy have been heavy investors in landed property. Many of them seized the opportunities for this kind of investment that were offered in the sales of the property that had belonged to the monastic orders, which Catholics were forbidden to purchase, and several of the monastic establishments in Rome itself, with their grounds, thus fell into their hands. In other countries of Europe many wealthy Jews are large land-

Jews who have come to the United States within recent years have shown an especial desire to get hold of real estate. Those who have studied the books of Moses can have no difficulty in understanding why this is the case.

ALLEN THORNDIKE RICE, whose sudden death has filled his friends with sorrow, was a gentleman, a true scholar, a man of the world, full of energy and honor, a most competent manager and editor of an important Review, a genuine friend, and a faithful and manly antagonist. The facts of his too brief history are reported elsewhere, but we cannot let the oceasion pass without recording our appreciation of the deceased and our deep regret for his untimely demise. In him the possession of bereditary wealth neither stifled talent nor checked labor. Always industrious, always inventive, he was far abler and more valuable than his daily associates were apt to imagine much as they esteemed him, and his death at

Col. ELIJAH HALFORD, Private Secretary to President Hannison, has gone down to At-

the opening of a broader career is indeed de-

plorable.

lanta to get a rest. He is going to stay in the neighborhood of Angier's Spring, and we trust the repose and beauty of Georgia will refresh him. But it seems rather early for a Private Secretary to be suffering from overwork. especially one who has served his apprenticeship at newspaper making.

We publish these facts as a text for those who want to preach about the office seekers. Let them improve the occasion!

The subscriptions for the erection of the Washington memorial arch are daily reaching the office of Treasurer STEWART in generous volume. There are many contributors of large sums and more contributors of small sums. It is not often that the money for any public work of art in New York is farnished as promptly as in this case. There is little doubt now that the | and "patriotism was largely understood as an amount needed will be obtained or that, before the close of next year, the memorial arch will be one of the artistic decorations of the city. We are pleased to see the declaration in its favor that has been made by the New York Chapter of the American Institute of Architects. It is a sign that, in one case at least, the popular taste in art has met the approval of a body of competent critics.

An interesting incident now and then brightens the pages even of documents as dry and matter of fact as the official reports of Government agents are supposed to be. The Captain of the revenue cutter Corwin introduced a while ago in the report of his season's work the story of a little half-breed girl named Percuza, whom he saw among the natives of Plover Bay, in Behring Sea, Her father was a white man who took a native woman for his wife and finally de-serted her and their blue-eyed baby girl. When the Captain saw PELURZA she was eight years old, bright and pretty, and he expressed the hope that some effort would be made to remove the child, who has more of the Anglo-Saxon than of the Innuit in her appearance, from her squalid and degrading surroundings. It is likely, however, that this child, like many others who are bound as closely by ties of blood to the higher races as to the savages with whom they live, is destined to lead the hard and almost cheerless life that is the fate of her sex among uncivilized peoples.

The memorable discussion between Mr. C. J. HAMLIN, of Buffalo, and Secretary TRACY, of President Harmson's Cabinet, over the merits of colts from raced or unraced sires having failed to bring on a contest, certainly not through Secretary Tracy's fault, Mr. Hamlin now makes another proposition, which, although it will test no such interesting principle, should make a first-rate horse race none the less. He offers to trot his colt Chimes, by Electioneer and Beautiful Bells, against either or both of his two full brothers, Bell Boy and St. Bel. in 1890. Bell Boy will then be five years old, Chimes six, and St. Bel seven. We trust that Mr. Hamlin may be accommodated, and that in the great crowd that will come to see such a contest Secretary Thacy may be counted.

MAYOR GRANT DISAPPOINTED. Now He Will Try and Shove Rapid Tran-

sit Ahead Some Other Way. Mayor Grant seemed to feel discouraged

and disappointed yesterday when the news from Albany was received and the death of his rapid transit measure was assured beyond doubt or hope. He said: "I am very sorry. The work of securing that which is the city's greatest need is delayed and

holds that the six chief powers of the world, to hampered by this action. I have a strong perwit. Great Britain, Germany. France, Russin. sonal feeling in the matter, too, for I wanted sonal feeling in the matter, too, for I wanted progress in this direction to be a monument of my term. I wanted to show the people that an honest railroad bill could be drawn, an honest commission appointed, and honest work done under it. But the subject will not be allowed to sleen. Although not able to do now what I should have liked to do. I can do something, and I will do the best I can. I do not know yet whether I shall appoint Commissioners under the old acts or what I shall do, but I have no hope of anything from an extra session. Tom Platt's control of this Legislature is absolute. I want my administration to be judged by not results, and I feel discouraged at the loss of the progress I expected to make in this direction."

THE SUN DID NOT STAND STILL, The Passage in the Bible Concerning Joshua Not Correctly Understood.

From the Kansas City Times. At Christ Church Bishop Ussher, rector sleet, took for his subject the so-called mistake of the Sun Standing Still," taking his text from Joshua x. 12-14. He showed that the error in understanding the passage grew out of the Masorite interference with the original Rebrew in the year A. it less, when the vowel points were introduced. He gave the translation of the unpointed Hebrew by Dr. Pratt, a very eminent Hebrew scholar, as follows: "Then spake Joshua to Jehovah, on the occasion of Jehovah delivering up the Amerites before the children of Israel, let the sun be obscured over Gideon, and the moon over the valley of Ajalon, and the sun was obscured and the moon also, while the reopie rose up against its enemies. Is not this written in the book of Joshua, and the sun remained in the louds of heaven and shone, not rising like an or-linary day, and there has not been such an event as this before or after it, as to the hearkening of Jehovah unto the voice of man, for Jehovah fought for Israel."

This translation does away with all the built-up difficulties regarding the arrest of planetary motion.

The preacher, while stating distinctly that he in no sense limited divine thought or power for a moment, that anything in the created universe was obtaine of the limit of the fullest divine control, showed by scientific facts that the condition of the sun, seeming to stand still, could be produced by refraction, and by his very clear way of putting facts, left no ground for the keptic to stand upon.

The Statistics of Christian Journalism,

From Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper. In the weekly press of our country a much arger percentage of Christian editors is found than in the daily. And yet in nearly every daily press there will be at least one or more writers or editors who are Christians and they sustain the weight and give what-ever good character there is in the paper, although heir influence may not be understood or acknowledged by their associates. Let us hope that all the editors of the country are

or may speedily become, true Christians Elliott P. Shapard,

Something very like the rush of daily jour nalism was experienced in Franklin square in the getting up of the double-sized centennial number of Harper's Weekly. All the pictures and letter-press treating of the centeunial celebration had to be pre-pared after the close of each of the three days' festivi-ties. The four page picture of Monday's naval display began to go to the engravers on Tuesday, when the artist sent the background to them, but the equally big picture of the military parade of Tuesday could not be worked upon in wood until the artist had finished in toward the end of the week. The letter press could not be begun until the last day of the celebration. Not a mishap or hitch marred the production of the big num-ber, though it was a task to tax the resources of even the Harpers' establishment. And not a stroke of work was done on Sunday.

Minute Street.

From Drake's Magazine.

Wild-eved San Franciscan—Can you tell me where Minute airset is? Dude (after car)—Thain't no such street in New York. W. E. S. F.-What's the matter with Sinty-second street?

LETIERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

A Kansas Man Replies to Mr. Converseur

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In a recent edition of THE SUN I find a somewhat remarkable utterance over the signature of Gouverneur Morris, to much of which I hope you will permit me to utter a very emphatic provincial dissent.

Admitting, to dispense with argument, that the world, or at least the New York part of it, is much better than it was a hundred years ago, and that in a general way some things are better and some worse, I shall confine myself to a few statements coming from one who claims that "traditionary impressions" have become a part of his own mentality," and that he is "a grandson of Gouverneur Morris of Morrisania, a great-grandnephow of Thomas Jefferson, and connected by blood in various ways with a large number of the men who carried through the American Revolution." The statements are: "The American Revo-

lution was a very unpopular movement;" "up

to 1781 a plebiscite would have given King George a two-thirds majority;" " a number of merchants, mostly in Boston," "finding the profits of their smuggling trade cut off, beame disgusted and went into opposition;" "the politics of this period (Revolutionary) was absolutely corrupt and disreputable;" and the lands in Westchester county were "held Jargely by manorial lords whose tenants could generally be relied on to follow them." and they were forced "into insurrection under the auspices of my own family by the simple device of calling a meeting at the county town, and turning away all dissidents by armed pickets on the roads." The Revolutionary Congress, according to this writer's traditions," was a "collective set of rascals;" the Constitutional Convention, "largely composed of narrow men, representing small sectional interests," "People welcomed war as a chance to avoid paying their debts:" excuse to rob one's Tory neighbors."

I believe I have quoted the letter and spirit correctly. Are we to believe that one-third of the people of the colonies were able to overawe the other two-thirds, and to whip the British Government into the bargain? This is simply nonsense. While it is true that many of the Revolutionary leaders were, as he states, "of io aristocratic class," they have furnished the test evidence that they, at least, were not aristocrats.

A politician and public writer not long ago ventured to intimate that Jefferson was, in a visionary way, led off by the doctrines of Rousseau. We are having an overdose from these political agnostics. The people of the United States accept the Declaration of Independence in the spirit in which it was uttered; nor do they believe that a convention of "narrow men" could have framed an instrument that has challenged the admiration of the most eminent thinkers of modern times. The men who first stood up to confront the British army at Lexington and Concord were comparatively humble provincials. I would not detract a jot from the fame of the educated, scholarly gentlemen who staked their lives and fortunes on the fate of the Revolutionary war. That war, however, to be possible, must of necessity be of the people. Therefore we find the broad doctrine of equal rights enunciated as its founda-

the people. Therefore we find the broad doctrine of equal rights enunciated as its foundation stone; and, to their credit, Washington and his compartions kept good haith with the people and left a truly popular Government.

The slurs of the Tory leaders against the patriots were common enough at that period, and were of the character of the query and answer of the British Minister. Who is this fellow Washington?" Oh, an impudent fellow of a land surveyor, me lud, who wants to put himself forward." But we must respectfully decline in this day to accept this as history.

The American Revolution gave to humanity the grandest and most useful structure of government ever erected. We judge the men by their work. Those who possess popular liberty and a government unfettered by the will of despots, cannot be too jealous of the inscidious energachments of aristocracy. A prisoner taken in the late war protested to the writer against being exchanged, saying he had learned that it was a "rich man's war, but a poor man's light." The Revolutionary war was a war in the interests of the common people, and was successfully carried out so as to add to all they hold dear. The exclusive 400 in New York may think themselves superior, forgetting that their airs only expose them to the ridicule of all true. Americans. The real descendants of Jederson, Adams, and Franklin will come from enterprising errand and news boys, who will clinnee to inherit their sprit. The ground floor must have a clear road to the top. We cannot, therefore, accept as the utterances of the patriot leadors anything less than the public record they have left us.

A man named Endicott, whose family during the past half century have been in North Carolina, Missouri, and southern Kansas, once appeared before the writer with eight sons and thirteen grandefhildren, all of whom had reached man's estate; and in preparing the papers for their claims it was ascertained that, while the old man wrote a fair business hand, only two of his sons ann none of his grandsons cou

their claims is who had been and only two old man wrote a fair business hand, only two his sons and none of his grandsons could write orrend. "You have a fine historic name," said the writer. "Kurnel," said the old man, impressively, "my family are descended from old Gov. Endicott." It are, they had evidently been going down ever since. In perusing this "traditionary impression" of Mr. Morris I must be excused for saying: "The hand is the hand of Esau, but the voice is the voice of Jacob."

Www.12 SALINA, Kansas, May 12.

An Interview with Gen. Jackson, TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I see rom THE SUN that Bishop Potter is represented as speaking of Jacksonian vulgarity. Such was not the impression Gen. Jackson made

My father was a Federalist, and afterward an Adams man, and strongly anti-Jackson, and I imbibed his sentiments. But in 1833 or 1834 the Episcopal Convention met in Washington, and I was sent as a lay delegate from my

parish, Bishop Stone being our Bishop

The Bishop and Convention received an invitation from the President to come and see him. The Convention adjourned to meet at St. John's Church (the then rector Dr. Hawley and went in a body to call on the President, He and our Bishop were both tall men, thin in flesh and in feeble health. The old General. with graceful simplicity and with every appearance of sincerity, gave us all a cordial welcome, and to Eishop Stone he was exceedingly cordial: made some of his attendants bring two chairs, one for the lishop and one for himself, and they, two feeble old men, outerfalmed each other, while Mr. Van Buren, Mr. Woodbury, and others mixed among the crowd.

I belonged to the opposite party, and had read and heard many hard things said against the General, but with all my trepuldees I left the White House with the impression that I had never seen a more perfect gentleman—all simplicity, sincerity, and grace in manner.

The old General inel that about him that bound his friends to him with hooks of steel. In 1845, having an occasion to go to South Carolina. I travelled with Arituar P. Havne. At that time Gen. Jackson was very Ill. As Gen. Hayne spoke of him and his sickness, I saw the toars course each other down his cheeks.

Not long before that Gen. Jackson and South Carolina were at odds, and Hayne was a Carolina man. a brother of the great Robert Y. Hayne, the Senatorial adversary of Webster.

James A. Boxo. cordial: made some of his attendants bring

CALVERT COUNTY, Maryland, May 12. The Genuine and the Sham-Experience of an Advertiser.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I am a daily reader of Tuz Sux and also of the World. I am a young attorney, and being at present unemployed, I have had occasion to use the columns of both said papers for the purpose of securing a situation. To my replies in answer to advertisements in Tax Scw.

I have invariably received communications.

On twenty-six different occasions my replies in answer to advertisements in the World have been returned to me from the dead letter office at Washington "un-I am just in receipt of another " unclaimed " letter of mine from Washington in answer to a World advertise

It is needless for me to say that in view of these facts I have become disgusted with the World. I trust you will kindly publish this, and oblige. Blackstons. BROOKLYS, E. D., May 15.

ment of the 14th uit., which I enclose to substantiate

Germany's Coat of Arms Got Wet.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: This torning's Sun says that the German-American Centen-

morning's Sux says that the German-American Centennial Committee "passed resolutions of censure upon the
authorities who decorated the City Hall for failing to
put up the German coat of arms."

The authorities are not at fault in the matter. The
work was begun in a most severe storm. As the German coat of arms was one of the first to be placed in position it with a few others, was damared, and therebeing no time for repairs they were not used. Germany,
Lowaver, was well represented. No other country excepting the United States having so many or larger
flags in the above decoration. No offence was intended.

Baw York, Nay 13.

C. H. Koster, Decorator.

INTERESTING GOSSIP OF THE DAY.

A distinguished young editor called at Tue fire office Wednesday to see it there were any editoria places lying around loose that would fit him. His name is Eugene Eble. He is a bright-faced, blue-eyed little boy of 13, and although he has been in this country only a year and a quarter, he expresses himself in very understandable English. He also prints his paper, the Foung Journalist, in that language. He was just a triffe disappointed, but not a bit disconraged, when informed that Tax Sex probably would require a higher order of editorial capacity than the Young Journalist could develop. Mr. Eble has good discriminative talent. He thinks Tile Sex is the finest of all his esteemed con-temporaries and he has made an effort to model his own paper after it. He has decided views on German ics. He says he had the pleasure of grasping the dead Emperor Frederick's hand. He does not care much for the new Emperor, because, as he expresses it, "William is so young and-what shall I say !-- green." Mr. Eble left the office with warm assurances of the distinguished consideration of all who talked with him. He finally declared that he would be willing to accept the place of office boy, and work himself up into the managing editor's chair. The Found Journaties has a circulation of 20% and, the young editor remarked, might have more if the paper could afford a circulation affidavit maker.

Nearly everybody in New Jersey knows Prof. Jacobus. Superintendent of the Public Schoos in New Bruns-wick. Few persons outside the limits of his own town know him in this capacity, however. His name is more familiar as the amateur champion croquet player, and It is his skill at this game which has made him famous. We are indeed a sporting people.

A Southern lady residing in this city found herself, through an unexpected combination of circumstances, temporarily without funds. For reasons best known to herself she determined to do almost anything rather than send for assistance to her friends. She scanned the papers and found an advertisement from one of the fashionable dry goods firms calling for assistance in the cloak department and suit department. Her this figure and distinguished appearance were greatly to her favor and she got the situation, beginning work the next day at a living salary per week. Before a formight had ciapsed the head of the department discovered her apti-tude and further capabilities, and sent her out as a test buyer at other similar stores. This custom is in general practice in the business, and is a mission intrusted renpractice in the business, and is a mission intrusted ren-erally only to tried and experienced employees. The Southern woman succeeded admirably. She was several times spotted in rival stores and attempts made to locate her. On one occasion she discovered she was being followed, and jumped into a Sixth avenue surface car. So did the shadow. She rode to Fifty-eighth street, where she left the car will surrough. She washed along the bicket and the car, still pursued. She walked along the block, and without hesitation and with an air of great confidence bell, at the same time stepping inside the vestibule, only one door of which was open. Her pursuer walked slowly by, but she was out of sight, had apparently gone in, and after a few moments he repassed the house and re-turned down town. When the coast was clear she did

After about six weeks of service her financial tangle was straightened and she gave up the place, not without an earnest protest and offer of speedy preferment on the part of her employers.

Many of the army veterans and newspaper men in this city are grieved over the death of Capt. Fred Whit taker, who has been widely known here for the las thirty years. He was a gallant cavalryman in the war for the Union, the author of several popular military books, a writer on military subjects for various periodicals, and a member of the Fress Club and of two posts of the Grand Army. He was a man of many talents, reserved in his disposition, and wholly free from any affectation. An Englishman by birth, he was a thorough American in his patriotism, and rendered services to his adopted country that are an honor to his memory.

The sixty-eighth annual report of the Mercantile Library Association, which has just been issued is creditable to the members of that institution, inasmuch as it shows the high character of the literature that is popular among them. For example Motley's "Corre-spondence" was in such demand that twenty-six copies of it had to be ordered for the use of readers, and as many as thirty-five copies of "The American Common-wealth," by Prof. Bryce, had to be bought to meet the calls for it. Many other books of not less weight than these had to be duplicated over and over again imme diately after their publication, and the younger class of applicants for them were as numerous as the older.

Among works of the lighter order that are reported to have been the most popular during the year were Robert Elsmere," "John Ward, Preacher," and others not less meritorious. The whole of the year's record of the Mercantile Library is to the credit of the 5,246 clerks, merchants, and other business men who are entitled

There is a woman in this city who is an author, a doctor, an artist and an actress. After breakfast in the morn-ing she spends a couple of hours over the manuscript of the story or essay which she has been employed to write. From 10 to 2 she practises medicine and receives patients in her office. She next works at her easel as a painter till 0, and makes pictures for which easel as a painter till 0, and makes pictures for which she finds buyers. After dinner and an hour's rest, she betakes herself to a theatre, where she plays the light part for which she may be set down in the cast. Bo-sides all, she is a mother, knows how to make her own clothes, and understands how to use her income from all her professions. And yet there are men in New York who talk of the inferiority of the female sex as

An up-town preacher is troubled over the somnolent habits of some of the members of his church, who fall asleep in their pews before he is half through with his sermon. He has just given them a warning from one here after travelling over Lapland. When the travelier visited the churches of the Lars, which are of the Lutheran faith, he found that some queer devices were adopted to keep the people awake during the sermon The minister holds a large baton by his side, and, when he sees that his hearers are falling asleep, he beats for sleepers in the ribs as he walks around the church. By these means the devout Laps are kept awake under the preaching. The New York clergyman told his hearers that this was an excellent custom worthy of adoption here, but thought that in at least one church the preacher would have too hard work in plying his baton and that the sexton would never get a rest from poking his long stick into the sleepers' ribs.

Those who look around the "brown-stone quarters" of the city can see evidence that the summer exodus has already begon, though it will not reach its full pro-portions till a later period of the season, and those who have heard the news from the fashionable summer resoris are aware of the preparations now in progress to welcome it. The chief hotels of the White Mountains, the Catakilla, the Adirondacks, Niagara Fails, Lake Champlain, the Thousand Islands, Long Beach, Long Branch, Saratoga, Newport, and other driving places or watering places will not be opened till June, but the hotels at Coney Island and Brighton Beach are in full swing, as may be seen any of these fine Saturdays o Sundays, when they have hosts of visitors. The rush to Europe also is heavier than usual this year on account of the Paris Exposition, and the steamship lines are reaping the profit of it. According to the weather prognostications we are to have a long and hot summer, full of temptations to take an outing. Those people who do not see the need of going as far away as Coney Island or Europe, may enjoy an occasional trip to Central Park, which is now heautiful in green and scarlet, purple and crimeon. where they can saunter by the lake or roam in the Ramble, or stroll along the Mall, and where on Saturdays the Seventh Regiment Band can be heard and the children can be seen playing on the grass or dancing about the May poles. The police estimate the number of people who passed within their lines last Sunday bound for this favorite resort at over 100,000, and surely this fact gives evidence that New Yorkers are fond of the beauties of nature the fresh air, and the su shine, which all men are entitled to enjoy freely.

The Brooklyn's Pennant. To the Epiton of The Sun-Sir: I noticed

in Welnesday's Si's an item about the Comeward-bound pennant of the United States ship Brooklyn, and if I didn't know any better I might believe, as the writer of the said item does that the Brooklyn pennant was made of the rags and refuse of bunting collected was made of the rags and refuse of builting collected during a three years' cruise. Will you please inform the many readers of Tarris's that the American enough, union ack, and homeworksound because light enough the law of the law Ez-QUARTERMASTER U. S. S. EDDOKLEN.

So the pennant which swept from the Breaklyn's masthead on Centennial day was not strictly the homeword bound penuant. The task of making that belongs to the Signal Quartermaster and his colleagues, and, after having been prepared from the bits of dags that accumulate during the cruise, it is first broken out upon receipt of orders to return home. The beautiful silk streamer just presented by the Brooklyn's crew to Brooklyn ships generally at any time.

How Jack Won the Grog. From the Martha's Vineyard Herald,

Here is our old salt's story of how he got a class of grog. When at the wheel Capt south says "How does she head". "Southeast by south half south, a little southerly, ther 's' to that, my man, and you shall have Southeast by south half south, a little southerly.

AN AGNOSTIC'S DAUGHTER,

A Young Lady Without a Religious Edn.

From the Philodelphia Persa "Yes, Miss Ingersoll is in," and the Fmpire-coated butter led the way to the drawing
room at 400 Fifth agence. The rear, with its
book-lined walls, bits of cooled parcelain,
carved silver, artists dreams in hearbe and or
carved silver, artists dreams in her silvers gray dress,
was radiant. She might have been than her
Quaker maiden, for a member of some new
order of noise, but for the daughter of the
Ingersoll-never.
But there set Miss Eva Inge's blue artists

come church members:

"That is about the flith time I have used the church in print, and it is so ridical and he cause neither my sister nor not still have ever attended service. Once Mr. wanters involved us to hear Henry Ward I covener. It was it he ovening, and the haddees he delivered was the only one we have ever heard. Another lime we went to be, Calter's church to nited a friend's wedding, and that is the extent of our knowledge of courte-hes.

That why haven't you gone out of curt skyy.

Well, I don't know, I never had any desire, somehow. I have been food that the mass might be entertaining, but I'm sure that it can't compare with orieratio music and we go to some opera or extern library or four includes a week. I have read a creat namy scripers, but never was sufficiently pichesid or interresed to care to hear one. Our parents are not responsible for our attitude. Indeed, sister and Lammore rableal than they. Father has always told us that he wanted us to realize the greatest happiness in life, and advised us to example the greatest for our attitude. Indeed, sister and Lammore rableal than they. Father has always told us that he wanted us to realize the greatest for our attitude. Indeed, sister and Lammore rables for our attitude. Indeed, sister and the more rables of the can't desire the greatest happiness in life, and advised us to example.

toid us that he wanted us to real est happiness in life, and advised the for ourselves, and to act in accour convictions. We have had kinds and all sorts, and friends ideas with. Father has read wit gother we have looked upreference and proof, but the more we know than its the less admiration we have "Just how we are studying it." and proof, but the more we knew about christianity the less admiration we have for it.

"Just now we are studying the History of the Inquisition," and can't bear to tidnk of the Inquisition, and can't lear to tidnk of church or cleeds. My grandfether, you know was a Congregational minister, but nest of our relatives have been extremely liveral. They all believe in relation, and so do we, but neither they nor we are thristians. The distinction often amuses the people we ment for the first times and they in turn anuse us by almost demanding an explanation.

As she talked her beautiful liands were playfully tying the long, siky ears of a magnificent hunting dog neroes his face.

"Rust is one of the family. We've had him five years. His temper is absolutely i-ried. They tell us we have spelled him, and perhaps that is a fact, but father is too kind hearted to be a hunter. He wouldn't kill a bird or see one killed for pleasure, and that's why fust has been allowed to live in the family and get spoiled."

Standing against her knee, with his face is

spoiled."
Standing against her knee with his face in her lap, and the perfect golden brown of his coat contrasting with the delicate silver gray of her dress, the two were a picture for A Landsey.

of her dress, the two were a picture for a Landseer.

"Did I ever pray? Never. We were never taught prayers as children, but, when old enough to reason, mother selected the prayers that are considered most beautiful and touching, and told us, as she always did in making selections of poetry and prose, to read them carefully and learn the ones that pleased us. None pleased me especially, and I didn't commit any of them to memory. I could not see the wisdom of praying for or asainst things I knew were beyond human influence.

"And I never prized a Hible as most girls do not even in silver or ivory covers. I don't like the book because there are too many improbable and impossible things in it, and, worse than that, it abounds in cruelities.

"We doubtless seem horrible people to you believers, but we are very hatpy together, and if my parents are as odious as some people fancy them, they must still have many very redeeming qualities of mind and heart, because it is a tax for them to make new friends, the old ones are so numerous and so exacting in their affection. In all my life I have never heard a

deeming qualities of mind and heart, because it is a tax for them to make new friends, the old ones are so numerous and so exacting in their affection. In all my life I have never heard a cross word spoken by my parents, either to one or the other, or to my sister or myself.

"School? We never went to school a day in our lives. Mother preferred to have us trained at home under her own supervision, and father made out the course of study, and allowed us to make optional whatever we liked. We are studied enough, but it is all our own fault."

The modesty of Miss Ingersol did not permit her to state that she is a close student, and takes great pride in her lessons. Every day she learns a lesson for a French, German, and vocal teacher, finds time for several hours of practice, and personally cares for her wardrobe—not only designing, but actually making all her own dresses.

Miss Ingersoll always has two dresses—a silver-gray cashmere, made with a round waist laid with cross platts, between which is set a vest or V of self white slik. About the neet and sleeves is a finish of gray ribbon, and the straight skirts are simply stitched. A long gray clook and a gray hat, with a gray silk veil and gray gloves, complete the toilet in which she walks, visits, drives, goes to afternoon enterialments, studies, and receives morning callers. Her evening dress is made of white slik or nuns' veiling, and in but one fashion, gathered skirts, round waist, with V neck and half sleeves.

Miss Maud Ingersoll, who is a decided brunette, wears black lace. Neither daughter has ever been seen on the street alone, the mother or aunt always acting as, not a chaperon, but

Miss Maud Ingersoll, who is a decided brunette, wears black lace. Notther daughter has ever been seen on the street alone, the mother or aunt always acting as, not a chaseron, but a companion. They know nothing about shorping, larks, slang, chums, or beaus, and there never has been a time so merry or a party so gay that these beautiful creatures were induced to leave the terrible infidel and his wife. Similar examples of family devotion there must be among "orthodox" people, but greater devotion it would be impossible to find.

The entire family has a passion for music, and it is not an unusual thing for the mother and it is not an unusual thing for the mother and daughters to call at the lawyer's office and drag him off to some symphony ordratorious town or over in Brooklyn.

BUNBEAMS.

-It has been found in experiments at Leipsic that shin grafted from a white to a colored person becomes gradually black, and that black shis grafted upon a white person in time turns white -Adelar Fascette, sitting on the bank of the river at Chippewa Palls, Wisconsin, was taken with an apoplectic fit, rolled into the river, and was drowned before the eyes of the friends with whom he

-John Healy, at Columbus, O., going in

swimming with some companions dived into twenty feet of water and never came to the surface. When his body was recovered it was found entangled in the meshes of a lot of loose wire, into which he had plunged and which had held him down. ...The tensile strength of a wet rope is

had been chatting.

found to be only one-third that of the same rope when dry, and a rope saturated with grease or soap is weaker still, as the lubricant permits the fibres to allp with greater facility. A dry rope twenty-five feet long will shorten to twenty-four feet on being wet. -At High Ridge, near Stamford, Conn. there is a wife who is the mother of fourteen children all living, and none of them twins. All but two live al

nome, and these two, catching the scarlet fever, went home to be nursed. They gave it to the other dozen and the whole fourteen were sick at once, and medicine -Zollo, the little dog of Dr. Watson of Macon Ga., was accustomed to accompany the Doctor everywhere. When the Doctor died and was put in the coffin Zello was held up to take a last look at him. He went to the cometers with the coffin, refused for a long

while to come away, and now goes to the grave every morning and night and remains sitting upon it for -George Rust, conductor of an electric street our at Wheeling, W. Va., went on top of his car to adjust the running pulles connecting it with the wire, and slipping, grasued the wire to steady himself. He got a shock that laid him out senseless and was about 19

he taken down for dead when his face was accidental outhed by the wire, and he was brought to life again. -Both James and John are good names

for a boy, yet James appears to be a better surnams than any other for a cavolidate for President of the United States. We have tuck as many as five James in the Presidential chair within this centure—James Madsem James Monroe, dances K. Polk, James Buchanun, and James A. Garlield, Moreover, the father of President latins Malbon was named Jacob Madain, and the father of President James Face acon was named James Porcanan. But in the case of James 6. Bining there has been a father up to this time. After . The interesting fact appears to be now

well established that petroleum producing strate do not always belong to the same geological period. Thus it Kentocky and Tennescon, the petroleum is fur-by the lower eligion effation, that is, by the audient stratified rocks in Up, or Canada it is for the lower Devonian, and in Pennsylvania in the Devonian. The springs of western Virginia 600 while the of producing regions in California be one the terifary period. It is saided as a remark one is that most of the denomine of the above to write and comparatively recent terifary formations as for states, those of the oil impreparate same of Alie the south of France, and of Advisoria and France, and of Advisoria and France, and of Advisoria and France, and provinces single of the first that contain those of the trimes, the trimes are istand of Tamon are or near a the same epoch. Another fact state it is touch the open of the greatest depth prove to be of the best que produced from nearer the surface of the earth stam of to have lost some of their volatile elements.